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COMMENCEMENT IS BIG SUCCESS

Baccalaureate Sermon by Judge Greenwood Elicits Much Favorable Comment.

EXERCISES BY STUDENTS WERE PRAISeworthy.

Dr. Peterson, New President of the College, Delivers Masterly Address—B. A. C. May Be Junior College.

Commencement at the B. A. C., which occupied the latter part of last week and the fore part of this week, was a complete success, from the baccalaureate sermon delivered by Judge Joshua Greenwood in the tabernacle Sunday evening, and the masterly address by Dr. Peterson, the new president of the institution, down to the various class exercises and student renditions.

The graduating class was the largest that has ever graduated from the B. A. C. or its predecessor, the B. N. S., and comprised 50 members.

The ceremony accompanying the presentation of diplomas was shorn of all needless frills, because of the time being late and the audience tired, but was nevertheless very impressive and attended with due dignity.

The speeches, musical numbers and other appearances of the students were especially gratifying. Scott Matheson's oration at the Senior class exercises and the one by Leonard Bowen at the graduation exercises Monday morning, were each masterpieces, and would have done great credit to much older heads.

Judge Greenwood's baccalaureate address was replete with good ideas and showed careful thought and preparation. It was calculated to and no doubt did, have a most stimulating effect upon the graduates. It was warmly commended by his hearers, and was frequently quoted from by subsequent speakers during the exercises.

The musical numbers by the graduates from the musical department and the vocal selections by Professor Knudsen were greatly appreciated.

Some half a dozen members of the College board of directors were present at Monday's services. Hon. John Dorn presided and Hon. Angus T. Wright represented the Board in a happy impromptu talk.

Dr. Peterson in his discourse stated that it would be his pleasure as one of his first official acts to recommend that the Branch Agricultural College be moved up a notch and designated a juvenile college, instead of merely a state high school as at present.

Encouragement in this direction was also given by Directors Wright and Dorn, their reference to this matter being greeted with vigorous applause.

The only criticism The Record has to offer on the Commencement exercises as a whole, is that the meeting Monday was a little too long. The people became too tired to appreciate or enjoy the latter portion of the services.

THE LIST OF GRADUATES.

The following is a list of the graduates who were given their diplomas during the exercises:

In Home Economics.

Lucille Adams, Della Corry, Elizabeth Hamblin, Ruth Higbee, Myrtle Kenney, Thelma Knell, Martha Langford, Caroline Nelson, Vida Prince, Wanda Tollestrup, Dora Urie.

In Agriculture.

Clyde Bunker, Rulon Dalley, Lawrence Espin, Fernleigh Gardner, Lorenzo Griffin, Victor Iverson, Edgar Jones, Orion Jones, Nelson Marsden, Moroni Urie, Parson Webster, Marion Woolley.

In Mechanic Arts.

John Hamilton, Virgil Tollestrup. General Arts and Science.

Leonard Bowen, Vera Bringham, Leland Dalley, Stanley Dalley, Bert Farnsworth, Clair Gardner, Wilford Griffin, Walter Hansen, Lamont Hunter, Leona Jones, Bonner Lambson, Arthur Lee, Mae Lunt, Edward Matheson, Scott Matheson, Annie Middleton, Durham Morris, Alton Neilson, Dora Perry, Edgar Petty, Charles Pratt, Earl Urie, Veda B. Wilkinson, Kumen Williams.

In Music.

Elizabeth Hamblin, Martha Langford, Pratt Tollestrup.

Low Rates to Salt Lake City.

Account Y. M. & Y. L. M. I. A. Tickets on sale at all Utah stations, Nephi and Tintic and East, June 7th to 11th. Other points June 8th to 10th, inclusive. Return 10th; via Salt Lake Route.

It may be interesting to Record readers to know that the assessed value of public utilities in the State of Utah aggregates the insignificant sum of \$122,000,000. Looks as if it was an item worthy of the consideration of a commission, whose business it would be to see that the people and the utilities corporations each obtained a fair deal.

Taxpayers Attention

Today and Tomorrow the County Commissioners of Iron County are at the Library Auditorium, Cedar City, for the purpose of hearing complaints in relation to the assessed value, or errors in the assessment of property in the southern portion of the County, as a convenience for the taxpayers of this part. Therefore, all persons having complaints to make in relation to their assessment may save themselves a trip to Parowan by calling at the Library tomorrow (Saturday.)

By order of the Board of Commissioners of Iron County.

AN ORDINANCE

Regulating the Use of Motor Vehicles and Motor Cycles Upon the Public Streets and Highways of Cedar City, and Prescribing a Penalty for the Violation of the Provisions of This Ordinance.

Be it Ordained by the City Council of Cedar City, Utah:

1. Speed to be Reasonable and Safe. No person shall operate a motor vehicle or motorcycle upon any public street or highway within Cedar City, at a speed that is greater than is reasonable and safe, having due regard for the width, grade, character, traffic and common use of such street or highway, or so as to endanger life, limb or property in any respect whatever.

2. Passing Other Vehicles, Animals and Persons. The operator of any motor vehicle or motorcycle shall at all times keep to the right hand side of the street, and upon approaching any person walking in the street or traveling portion of the highway, or any horse or other animal being led or driven thereon, or upon any bridge, crossing at the intersection of a public street or highway, the operator of any motor vehicle or motorcycle shall at all times have the same under immediate control. And if such animal shall appear to be frightened, or if the person in charge thereof shall signal by raising his hand or calling, the operator shall immediately stop his vehicle. If traveling in the opposite direction, the operator shall hold his vehicle stationary until such animal shall have had reasonable time to pass by; and if traveling in the same direction, he shall use reasonable caution in order to avoid frightening the animal or causing accident, and in approaching or passing such animal the operator shall not cause any unnecessary noise; provided, that when two motor vehicles, or one motor vehicle and any other vehicle, are moving in the same direction and the vehicle in the rear desires to pass by the other vehicle, the driver of the rear vehicle shall turn to the left, and the advance vehicle shall turn to the right in passing.

3. Control. Upon approaching any bridge, sharp curve, cross street, alley or lane, or any other place or condition where extraordinary care is required to insure safety to the people and property, the operator of a motor vehicle or motorcycle shall at all times have the same under control.

4. Who May Operate. No person shall operate a motor vehicle or motorcycle upon any public street or highway of Cedar City, whether as owner or operator of such vehicle or motorcycle, if under sixteen years of age, or while under the influence of intoxicating liquor; and no person shall take, use or operate any motor vehicle or motorcycle upon any public street or highway of Cedar City, without the permission of the owner thereof.

5. Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the City Jail for not less than five days or more than one hundred days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

6. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after the date of its publication.

Passed by the City Council of Cedar City, Utah, this 1st day of June, A. D. 1916.

(Corporate Seal)

THOMAS J. JONES, Mayor.

Attest: J. H. ARTHUR, City Recorder.

STATE OF UTAH) ss.

County of Iron)

I, J. H. Arthur, the duly elected and acting City Recorder of Cedar City, Utah, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of an ordinance, entitled, "An Ordinance Regulating the Use of Motor Vehicles and Motor Cycles Upon the Public Streets and Highways of Cedar City, and Prescribing a Penalty for the Violation of the Provisions of This Ordinance," as passed by the City Council of Cedar City, Utah, on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1916; all members of the Council being present and voting thereon.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Corporate Seal of said City, this 2nd day of June, 1916.

(Seal) J. H. ARTHUR, City Recorder.

On their way back from Washington county last Wednesday, the party of state and railroad officials were

dined at the home of Senator and Mrs. Henry W. Lunt.

COMMERCIAL VALUE POTASH DEPOSITS

J. F. O'Neil, the Discoverer, Prepares Interesting Paper for The Record.

HAS HAD NO REASON TO CHANGE HIS OPINION

Traces History of the Development of Potash Salts and Its Various Constituent Compounds.

Editor Iron County Record.—I have been interrogated by many persons in regard to the potash possibilities of Parowan and Cedar district, and as the residents of both communities are more or less interested therein, I will accept your kind offer of the columns of your valued paper to explain in part the local situation as I see and understand it.

But to do so intelligently, I must first take up and dissect the compounds of alum and aluminum. Alum is a compound salt, employed in dyeing and various other industrial processes. It is soluble in water; has an astringent, acid and sweetish taste, reddens vegetable blues and crystallizes in regular octahedrons. Its constituents are sulphuric acid, alumina, an alkali, and water. The alkali may be either potash, soda or ammonia. Hence there are three species of alum depending upon the nature of the alkali which it contains.

Constitution of Alum.

The progress made by chemists in the discovery of the constitution of alum was very slow. The species first investigated was potash alum. That it contained sulphuric acid as a constituent, was unknown even to the alchemists. Pott and Margraff demonstrated that alumina was another constituent. Pott in his Lithoegenesia showed that the earth of alum or the precipitate obtained when an alkali is poured into a solution of alum, is quite different from lime and chalk, with which it had been confounded by Stahl.

Margraff went much farther. He not only showed that alumina is one of the constituents of alum, but that this earth possesses peculiar properties, is different from every other substance and is one of the ingredients in common clay. Margraff showed likewise by many experiments that crystals of alum cannot be obtained by dissolving alumina in sulphuric acid and evaporating the solution. The crystals formed are always soft and quite different in appearance from alum crystals. But when a solution of potash or ammonia is dropped into this liquid it immediately deposits perfect crystals of alum.

Beckman has observed that the addition of potash or ammonia made the alum crystallize; he likewise observed that the sulphate of potash is frequently found in alum. He decomposed the solution of alum by means of ammonia, evaporated the filtered liquid to dryness and exposed the residue to a red heat. A quantity of sulphate of potash often remained in the crucible. From these facts he drew the conclusion that sulphate of potash readily combines with sulphate of alumina.

When our alum was discovered is entirely unknown. Beckman devoted a good deal of attention to the salt, and published a curious dissertation on the subject; but his attempt to trace the origin was unsuccessful.

The manufacture of it was discovered in the East, but at what time or place is also unknown.

Alum-stone or alunite was first observed at Talcott, thirty-five miles from Rome in the Fifteenth century, and afterwards in Hungary and several other places, chiefly in trachyte or other volcanic rocks. It appears to be produced by the action of sulphurous vapors on tephers they contain.

There is a mineral called alunite which was observed in the environs of Halle, many years ago, and which was afterwards detected by Mr. Webster in clay resting on chalk in Newhaven in Sussex. It consists of alumina, sulphuric acid and water.

Metal Aluminum.

I will now discuss briefly as possible the metal aluminum, as it will be a byproduct from any operations towards the extraction of potash, and I may incidentally remark that the U. S. Geological Survey reports a production for the year 1914 of 79,129,000 pounds of this metal, ranging in price from 17 to 20 cents per pound.

Aluminum is a white metal resembling silver in appearance. It is very malleable and ductile and may be beaten and rolled into thin sheets or drawn into fine wire. By hammering it cold it becomes as hard as soft iron, but may be softened again by fusion. Aluminum does not oxidize in air even at a red heat; has no action upon water at an ordinary temperature, and is not acted on by sulphuric acid or sulphide of ammonium, and thus preserves its luster when silver would be tarnished and blackened.

Now, before discussing potash or potassium, I would like to remark that very few people realize to what an extent this important element enters into our daily needs. And I assure anyone interested enough in the sub-

ject to gather information on the matter a surprise. If they take the trouble to look it up.

Potassium. (Symb. K. equiv. 39, sp. gr. 0.865) is one of the alkaline metals. The letter K. is selected as its symbol as being the first letter of Kall, the Arabic word for potash, the letter P being formerly occupied as the symbol for phosphorus.

The following are the chief characteristics of this metal: It is of a bluish-white color and presents a strong metallic luster at 32 deg. It is brittle and has a crystalline fracture. At a somewhat higher heat or temperature it is malleable; at 60 deg. it is soft and of consistency of wax; at 130 deg. it is completely liquid; and at a red heat it is converted into a beautiful green vapor.

Its affinity for oxygen is so great that on exposure to the air it immediately becomes covered with a film of oxide. When heated it burns with a violet flame. Its intense affinity for oxygen is well shown by throwing it into water, on which, from its low specific gravity it floats. The metal abstracts oxygen from the water and forms oxide of potassium (potash), while with the liberated hydrogen a small portion of the volatilized potassium comes off, and taking fire from the heat evolved by the energetic chemical action, burns with a brilliant violet flame.

The experiment is a beautiful one. The burning metals swim about rapidly upon the water and finally disappear with an explosion of steam when the globule of melted potash becomes sufficiently cool to come into contact with the water.

At an elevated temperature this metal removes oxygen from almost all bodies into the constitution of which that element enters. And in the laboratory it is often used to remove any trace of oxygen from hydrocarbons, by distilling the latter with a small quantity of the metal.

From the above facts it is obvious that potassium must always be kept in some fluid such as purified rock oil or naphtha, which contain no oxygen.

POTASSIUM DOES NOT OCCUR IN THE NATIVE STATE AND CAN ONLY BE OBTAINED BY THE REDUCTION OF ITS OXIDE—POTASH.

Potassium forms these compounds with oxygen, viz: a protoxide, K₂O or potash, which is strongly basic. A dioxide, K₂O₂, and a ditroxide, K₂O₄, which does not combine with acids.

It is unnecessary to enter a detailed statement concerning the hundred and one uses made of the different compounds obtained from this very useful element, and my short sketch of each is only written with a view of informing those desiring to know the close and intricate relationship existing in the group.

As to Local Possibilities.

Reverting to the possibilities of potash being produced in commercial quantities locally, I have no reason whatever to change my opinion or alter my statement in which I asserted potash would be produced in large quantities in Iron County. It would scarcely be an exaggeration to say that the first rock you might pick up in your morning walk would contain some potash. Yet this denotes nothing. There are large ledges of alunite ore, containing potash, both in Colorado and Utah, which are undeveloped and may remain so for a long period of time. If present market price was an assured fact for one, two or three years, these deposits of alunite ores would undoubtedly be developed, providing that a cheaper source of potash were not discovered in the meantime.

And I am of the opinion the sandstone strata east of Parowan and Cedar will upon development prove to be just such a source of potash.

It must be remembered, however, that to obtain an average potash value of the material just mentioned, it will be necessary for the holders or owners of property on or along said strata to develop by tunnels or shafts sufficient depth to obtain samples showing uniform continuance of potash, or nearly so, in and beyond the tracked zone; as it is a well-known fact that potash is the most soluble element on earth, when found in the simple oxidized state, and the recovery of it when once in solution is practically impossible by any known method except by evaporation of the liquid to dryness. In the alunite ore the potash has formed a compound which makes it a complex product and insoluble while in this state, and it is necessary to crush, roast and leach the ore to obtain potash therefrom.

The strata of sandstone containing the double sulphates of potash and alumina in which we are more or less interested, will by the nature of the material, permit the extraction of possibly 80 per cent of the contained sulphate by the simple process of lixiviation.

If this be possible, and all tests up to the present writing have contributed to this belief, it can be readily seen that alunite ores containing 10 per cent of potash cannot compete with the sandstone carrying a like amount, for the reason that the milking, roasting, &c., are eliminated.

J. F. O'NEIL.

Warren Pays Fine for Bootlegging.

Jode Warren of Parowan, who was arrested for bootlegging some two weeks since, and who took a change of venue from the Parowan Justice's court to Justice A. D. Robb's court at Paragonah, was convicted last Saturday on two charges, District Attorney Ryan prosecuting. Wednesday of this week was fixed for passing sentence, at which time a fine of \$75 was assessed for each offense, or a total of \$150, which the defendant paid.

IT IS ALL UP TO THE PEOPLE NOW

Salt Lake Route Officials Say Branch Will be Built Soon as Developments Warrant.

MORE PEOPLE NEEDED TO CULTIVATE THE SOIL

Distinguished Guests Commend People for the Progress Made, but Urge Still Greater Accomplishments.

From expressions made by the officials of the Salt Lake Route who visited Cedar City this week, it would appear that there is no immediate prospect of a railroad being built in this section, so far as this road is concerned, and if we get a branch before the developments in an agricultural way fully warrant building it we must look to some other organization to build it. Not but what the Salt Lake Route people were courteous and solicitous, but they evidently want the country developed to a point that will insure the road paying from the start, and are not willing to put up good money to build a road with the idea of developing tonnage at a future date.

The party, consisting of Governor William Spry, Chief Justice Frick, Attorney General Barnes, Secretary of State Mattson, Juvenile Judge E. J. Line, Ex-Senator Thomas Kearns, Secretary to Governor Spry, Hardine Messers Wynn, Peck and Manderfield of the Salt Lake Route, and Warder Pratt of the State Penitentiary, left the railroad at Milford and made the trip overland by auto through Beaver and Parowan to this place. The party was late arriving, so that no attempt was made Saturday evening to view the Cedar valley and points of interest in this locality. The party was met at Summit by a dozen or more automobiles filled with Cedar people, and as soon as the guests could make their toilets, they set down to a banquet at the Cedars Hotel with an equal number or more of Cedar's leading citizens.

After the banquet all repaired to the B. A. C. where the Senior or graduating class was giving a program, and at the close of which the meeting was given over to the Commercial Club and the distinguished visitors.

Short addresses were made by Governor Spry, Senator Kearns, Messrs Wynn, Peck, et al. The principal part of the talks was the development of southern Utah in general and the Cedar and Parowan valleys in particular. The people were strongly advised to give up a portion of their land for the purpose of inducing more settlers to come in and help develop the resources of the country.

Sunday morning the visitors and a number of the townspeople went down as far as the State well and B. A. C. farm, and later a party of local people with automobiles accompanied the visitors as far as Kanarrville on their journey south, where they visited a number of the settlements in Washington county, including Saint George, and inspected the scenery of Little Zion, returning to Beaver Wednesday.

They reported a pleasant trip, and the visitors who had viewed the scenery of Little Zion for the first time were much impressed and delighted with its grandeur, but they stated that there will have to be considerable work done on the roads before they will permit of making the trip all the way by automobile.

SOUTHERN UTAH IS CONGRATULATED.

Jean Brown Fonesbeck Eulogizes New Educators Obtained for This Section.

Logan, Utah, May 27, 1916. Editor Iron County Record, Cedar City, Utah.—Through the columns of the Iron County Record I wish to congratulate the people of Southern Utah on their having secured, for next year, the services of two people prominent in educational circles—Miss Jean Cox and L. John Nuttall.

Miss Cox, who is to have charge of the Home Economics department at the B. A. C., has her bachelor's degree from Columbia University and completed most of the work for a master's degree from the same institution. Miss Cox is recognized throughout the state as an unusually well trained and capable teacher.

L. John Nuttall, the County Superintendent of Iron county, is also a graduate of Columbia University, having received both a bachelor's and a master's degree. Mr. Nuttall has had a wide experience in the teaching profession, and as principal of the Spanish Fork High School has proved himself thoroughly capable of handling administrative affairs.

Miss Cox and Mr. Nuttall are both well prepared to give valuable aid in raising the already excellent standard of education in southern Utah.

Yours very truly,

JEAN BROWN FONESBECK.

AN ORDINANCE

Relating to the Registration of Dogs, Providing for an Annual Tax Thereon, and for the Killing of Dogs in Certain Cases; Prohibiting Dogs From Running at Large in Certain Cases; Providing a Penalty for the Killing of Dogs That Are Registered; Providing Penalties for the Violation of the Provisions of This Ordinance, and Renewing All Ordinances in Conflict Herewith.

Be it Ordained by the City Council of Cedar City, Utah:

Sec. 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to own or keep a dog within the limits of this city, without making application to city dog tax collector for that purpose, and paying said city dog tax collector, for the benefit of the city, an annual tax of one dollar for a male and two dollars for a female dog. The city dog tax collector shall register the applicant's name and a description of the dog and give to said applicant a certificate of registry. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine in any sum not exceeding ten dollars.

Sec. 2. All dogs so registered shall wear a suitable collar with a metallic plate or check attached thereto, having a number corresponding with the number of the certificate of registry thereon, and all dogs not registered and collared as aforesaid, shall be liable to be killed as unregistered dogs. The city dog tax collector is hereby authorized to kill all dogs not registered according to the provisions of this ordinance. The owners of such dogs shall be liable as provided in the preceding section.

Sec. 3. All dogs shall be registered for the current year, as in this ordinance provided, on or before the fifteenth day of June, A. D. 1916, and for each succeeding year on or before the first day of February.

Sec. 4. Any female dog running at large within the limits of this city while in heat shall be killed and the owner thereof shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be liable to a fine in any sum not to exceed fifteen dollars.

Sec. 5. Any owner or possessor of any dog permitting the same to enter or be in any place of worship during public services shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine in any sum not exceeding ten dollars for each offense.

Sec. 6. If any owner of a fierce, dangerous or mischievous dog permits the same to go at large within the limits of this city, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine in any sum not exceeding twenty-five dollars, and the city dog tax collector shall immediately cause such dog to be killed.

Sec. 7. Any person who shall kill or cause to be killed any dog registered as herein provided, except a female dog in heat, or one actually engaged in the commission of some mischievous or dangerous act, without the consent of the owner or possessor thereof, or who shall deprive a registered dog of its collar, or who shall not a registered tag on a dog not registered, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine in any sum not exceeding twenty-five dollars.

Sec. 8. All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Sec. 9. This ordinance shall go into effect and be in force on and after the date of its publication.

Passed by the City Council of Cedar City, Utah, on the first day of June, A. D. 1916.

(Corporate Seal)

THOMAS J. JONES, Mayor.

Attest: J. H. ARTHUR, City Recorder.

STATE OF UTAH) ss.

County of Iron)

I, J. H. Arthur, the duly elected and acting City Recorder in and for Cedar City, Utah, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of an ordinance, entitled, "An Ordinance Relating to the Registration of Dogs, Providing for an Annual Tax Thereon, and for the Killing of Dogs in Certain Cases; Prohibiting Dogs From Running at Large in Certain Cases; Providing a Penalty for the Killing of Dogs That Are Registered; Providing Penalties for the Violation of the Provisions of This Ordinance, and Renewing All Ordinances in Conflict Herewith," as passed by the Council of Cedar City, Utah, on the first day of June, A. D. 1916, as the same appears on file and of record in my office.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Corporate Seal of said City, this 2nd day of June, 1916.

(Seal) J. H. ARTHUR, City Recorder.

THE WEEK'S OFFERINGS

AT THORLEY THEATRE

The following is the program of moving picture plays to be shown at the Thorley Electric theatre during the week beginning Monday, June 5: Monday night—Alice Brady in "The Rack." 5 reel feature, World Co.

Tuesday—Five reel Western play by the Universal Film Co.

Wednesday—Western program by the General Film Co.

Thursday—Five reel program by the Metro Film Co.

Friday—"Cluddeon," five reel feature, World Co.

Saturday—6 reel Western program, including Broncho Billy.